NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Life of Cooke.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale. at their Book and Stationary Store,

MEMOIRS of the Life of GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, Esq late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By WILLIAM DUNLAP.—In 2 vols.—Composed principally from journals and other authentic documents, left by Mr. Cooke; and the personal knowledge of the writer.

Also, SARAH, or the EXEMPLARY WIFE.—By SUSANNAH ROWSON, Author of Charlotte Temple, &c.

May 29, 1813.

Wine & Gloves.

10 Boxes choice Champaigne WINE.
20 do old Claret WINE, and
1 Case (containing 46 doz.) extra long, glazed, Kid GLOVES

Just received per sch'r Expedition, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

JOHN MURFEY.

Newport, May 28

Wine & Prunes.

37 Boxes Claret } WINES.
23 do. White }
186 do. PRUNES.

Just received per Schooner Expedition, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, May 21.

J. H. Wheelwright,

No 51, Thames-Street.

Has for sale on reasonable terms.

2,000 Bushels CORN.
20 Barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
100 Barrels TAR.

Newport, June 5.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JOHN HAGADORN, Esq. late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, as soon as may be; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to

THOMAS R. WELLS, *Executor.*

South-Kingstown, May 28, 1813.

New Goods.

JUST Opened, a large Assortment of English, India, French and American manufactured GOODS, among which are:—Real west of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres, fine and low priced Dimities, Calicoes, figured Cambricks, plain ditto 4-4 and 6-4 wide, the India long cloths, baftas and calicoes, leno and book Muslin, black and colour'd Lustrings, of a superior quality, 8-4 twilled Silk Shawls, 1 case Lustring and sattin Ribbons, of all widths, a great variety of homespun Ginghams, Checks and Shirtings, all of which will be sold low.

Also, 2000 wt. superior old COFFEE.

For sale, by

P. O RICHMOND.

Newport, May 28. 5w

Salt.

SIX Thousand Bushels LISBON SALT, afloat, for sale by

C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport, May 7.

POWDER.

20 Qr-casks F }
100 do F } First Quality
80 do F F } POWDER.
30 do F F F }

For Sale, by

CARLILE & MANTON

Whitmans Buildings.

Providence, May 3.

WEAVERS.

FROM [illegible] to 15 good WEAVERS, who are furnished with Slaies from 45 to 70, may find immediate employment by application to

E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, May 29.

Vice-Consulate of Spain,

FOR THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Merchants of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, who trade with the Spanish Dominions, or who have Spanish vessels to their address, are hereby notified to send their Passports to this Office to be endorsed and to obtain the necessary Consular Documents

FRANCIS STOUGHTON.

Newport, June 10

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt *Zebedee Grinnell*, late of Little-Compton, deceased, requests all those having demands against said estate to exhibit them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him

DAVIS SIMMONS, *Adm'r.*

Little-Compton, May 17.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of North-Kingston Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JAMES COOPER, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that twelve months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims, to either of us within the time aforesaid.

Benjamin L. Peckham, } *Com'rs*
Philip Tillinghast, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE W. SLOCUM, *Adm'r*

North-Kingstown, May 12.

JOHN B. LYON,

Has for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHTS. He has also for sale, 2500 ft of Romsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals streights and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 21st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note at that time.

Newport, Dec. 18.

Gas Lights.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of Letters Patent, from the President of the United States, for the

IMPROVED GAS-LAMP,

For lighting Manufactories Mines, Mills Streets, Theatres, Light-Houses and other buildings with Hydrogenou Gas, or inflamable air, produced from Pit Coal, in a much more agreeable, more safe, and less expensive, manner than has hitherto been done by any other method, having it now in operation in a building in Newport (R I) and in the Cotton Manufactory of Mr SETH BEMIS in Watertown, (seven miles from Boston) which are now brilliantly illuminated every night with Gas Light, to the exclusion of every other artificial means, they most respectfully invite gentlemen concerned in manufactories, &c to call and view it in operation and be convinced of the utility and advantages of this improvement The Gas apparatus is very simple in its construction, and is easy in its management, that any person of ordinary [illegible] may be taught in one day, to manage [illegible] effectually, and the trouble [illegible] less than the trimming and [illegible] Lamps or Candles to afford [illegible] of flame.

The [illegible] in no way offensive but [illegible] the eye, and will be found [illegible] in every situation where [illegible] required especially in COTTON Manufactories, inasmuch as they are less expensive than [illegible] from tallow or oil and free from the [illegible] convenience and danger resulting from [illegible] and frequently snuffing [illegible] circumstances tending greatly [illegible] the hazard of fire, and [illegible] reduce the rate of insurance [illegible] materials, subject to that d[illegible]

Contracts [illegible] entered into for furnishing and [illegible] apparatus in Manufactories, [illegible] advantageous to them [illegible]

DAVID [illegible], *Newport,* or
WIN-LOW [illegible], *Boston.*

Newport, [illegible]

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, June [illegible], 1813.

THE Creditors of JAMES R. DOCKRAY, of Jamestown in the County of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the fourth Monday of June inst. then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition to the benefit of an Act, passed in June, 1756 intitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors,*" ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Official Accounts.

From the National Intelligencer.

Copies of letters from Major-General DEARBORN *to the Secretary of War.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813.

SIR—The light troops under the command of Colonel Scott and Major Forsyth, landed this morning at 9 o'clock. Major General Lewis's division, with Col. Porter's command of light artillery, supported them Gen. Boyd's brigade landed immediately after the light troops, and Generals Winder and Chandler followed in quick succession. The landing was warmly and obstinately disputed by the British forces; but the coolness and intrepidity of our troops soon compelled them to give ground in every direction. Gen. Chandler, with the reserve, (composed of his brigade and Col Macomb's artillery) covered the whole. Com. Chauncey had made the most judicious arrangements for silencing the enemy's batteries, near the point of landing. The army is under the greatest obligations to that able naval commander for his co-operation in all its important movements, and especially in all its operations this day. Our batteries succeeded in rendering Fort George untenable; and when the enemy had been beaten from his positions, and found it necessary to re-enter it, after firing a few guns and setting fire to the magazines, which soon exploded, he moved off rapidly by different routes. Our light troops pursued them several miles. The troops having been under arms from 1 o'clock in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit. We are now in possession of Fort George and its immediate dependencies—to-morrow we shall proceed further on. The behaviour of our troops, both officers and men, entitles them to the highest praise; and the difference in our loss with that of the enemy, when we consider the advantages his positions afforded him, is astonishing. We had 17 killed and 45 wounded. The enemy had 90 killed and 160 wounded of the regular troops. We have taken 100 prisoners, exclusive of the wounded.—Col. Meyers of the 49th, was wounded and taken prisoner. Of ours only one commissioned officer was killed, Lieut. Hobart of the light artillery.—Enclosed is the report of Major General Lewis.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

On the field, 1 o'clock, 27th May, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Fort George and its dependencies are ours. The enemy, beaten at all points, has blown up his magazines and retired. It is impossible at this moment to say any thing of individual gallantry—there was no man who did not perform his duty, in a manner which did honor to himself and country. Scott's and Forsyth's commands, supported by Boyd's and Winder's brigades, sustained the brunt of the action Our loss is trifling, perhaps not more than 20 killed, and twice that number wounded. The enemy has left in the hospital 124, and I sent several on board the fleet.—We have also made about 100 prisoners of the regular forces.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORGAN LEWIS.

Major Gen Dearborn, Com. in Chief of the Northern Army.

Head-Quarters, Fort George, May 27, 1813.

SIR—General Lewis was ordered to march yesterday morning with Chandler's and Winder's brigades—the light artillery, dragoons and riflemen in pursuit of the enemy by the way of Queenston I had received satisfactory information the enemy had made a stand on the mountain at a place called the Beaver Dam, where he had a deposit of provision and stores, and that he had been joined by three hundred regulars from Kingston, landed from small vessels near the head of the lake. I had ascertained that he was calling in the militia, and had presumed that he would confide in the strength of his position and venture an action, by which an opportunity would be afforded to cut off his retreat. I have been disappointed—although the troops from Fort Erie and Chippewa had joined the main body at Beaver Dam, he broke up yesterday precipitately, continued his route along, the mountains, and will reach the head of the lake by that route.

Lt Col. Preston took possession of Fort Erie and its dependencies last evening; the post had been abandoned and the magazine blown up.

I have ordered Gen Lewis to return without delay to this place, and if the winds favor us we may yet cut off the enemy's retreat.

I was last evening honored with your despatch of the 15th inst. I have taken measures in relation to the 23 prisoners who are to be put in close confinement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H DEARBORN.

Hon John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Copies of Letters from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. SHIP MADISON,
Niagara River, 27th May, 1813.

SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to say, that the American flag is upon Fort George. We were in quiet possession of all the forts at 12 o'clock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient serv't.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon Wm. Jones. Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. SHIP MADISON,
Niagara River, 28th May 1813.

SIR,

Agreeably to arrangements which I have already had the honor of detailing to you, I left Sacket's Harbor with this ship on the 22d inst. with about 350 of Col. Macomb's regiment on board—the winds being light from the westward, I did not arrive in the vicinity of Niagara before the 25th, the other parts of the squadron had arrived several days before, and landed their troops. The Fair American and Pert I had ordered to Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of watching the enemy's movements at Kingston. I immediately had an interview with general Dearborn for the purpose of making arrangements to attack the enemy as soon as possible, and it was agreed between him and myself to make the attack the moment that the weather was such as to allow the vessels and boats to approach the shore with safety. On the 26th, I reconnoitered the position for landing the troops, and at night sounded the shore, and placed buoys to sound out the stations for the small vessels. It was agreed between the general and myself to make the attack the next morning (as the weather had moderated, and had every appearance of being favorable.) I took on board of the Madison, Oneida and Lady of the Lake, all the heavy artillery and as many troops as could be stowed. The remainder were to embark in boats and follow the fleet—at 3 yesterday morning the signal was made for the fleet to weigh and the troops were all embarked on board of the boats before 4, and soon after gen. Dearborn and Lewis came on board of this ship, with their suits. It being however nearly calm, the schooners were obliged to sweep into their positions. Mr. Trant in the Julia and Mr. Mix in the Growler, I directed to take a position in the mouth of the river and silence a battery near the light-house, which from its position commanded the shore where our troops were to land—Mr. Stevens in the Ontario, was directed to take a position to the north of the light-house so near in shore as to enfilade the battery and cross the fire of the Julia and Growler—Lieutenant Brown in the Governor Tompkins, I directed to take a position near to Two Mile Creek, where the enemy had a battery, with a heavy gun. Lieut. Pettigrew, in the Conquest, was directed to anchor to the S. E. of the same battery, so near in as to open on it in the rear, and cross the fire of the Governor Tompkins. Lieutenant M'Pherson, in the Hamilton Lieut Smith, in the Asp, and Mr Osgood, in the Scourge, were directed to anchor close to the shore, and cover the landing of our troops, and to scour the woods and plain whenever the enemy made his appearance. All these orders were most promptly and gallantly executed. All the vessels anchored within musket shot of the shore, and in 10 minutes after they opened upon the batteries, they were completely silenced and abandoned. Our troops then advanced in three brigades, the advance led by Colonel Scott, and landed near the fort, which had been silenced by Lieutenant Brown. The enemy who had been concealed in a ravine, now advanced in great force to the edge of the bank to charge our troops The schooners opened so well-directed and tremendous a fire of grape and cannister, that the enemy soon retreated from the bank. Our troops formed as soon as they landed, and immediately ascended the bank and charged and routed the enemy in every direction, the schooners keeping up a constant well directed fire upon him in his retreat towards the town Owing to the wind's having sprung up very fresh from the eastward, which caused a heavy sea directly on shore, I was not able to get the boats off to land the troops from the Madison and Oneida, before the first and second brigades had advanced. Capt Smith, with the marines landed with Colonel M'Comb's regiment, and I had prepared four hundred seamen, which I intended to land with myself, if the enemy had made a stand; but our troops pursued him so rapidly into the town and Fort George, that I found there was no necessity for more force; moreover, the wind had increased so much and hove such a sea on shore, that the situation of the fleet had become dangerous and critical. I therefore, made the signals for the fleet to weigh, and ordered them into the river, where they anchored immediately after the enemy had abandoned Fort George. The town and forts were in quiet possession of our troops at 12 o'clock, and the enemy retreated in a direction towards Queenston.

Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to select any one for commendation, yet in doing justice to Lieut. M'Pherson I do not detract from the merits of others. He was fortunate in placing himself in a situation where he rendered very important service in covering the troops so completely, that their loss was trifling.

Captain Perry joined me from Erie on the evening of the 25th, and very gallantly volunteered his services, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance which I received from him in arranging and superintending the debarkation of the troops; he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musquetry, but fortunately escaped unhurt. We lost but one killed and two wounded, and no injury done to the vessels.

I have the honor to be, &c

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

U. S. SHIP MADISON,
Niagara River, 29th May, 1813.

SIR—Deeming the command of Lake Erie of primary importance, I despatched Capt. Perry yesterday with 55 seamen to Black Rock, to take the five vessels there to Erie as soon as possible, and to prepare the whole squadron for service by the 15th of June. General Dearborn has promised me 200 soldiers to put on board of the vessels at Black Rock, to assist in protecting them to Erie. Mr. Eckford has with uncommon exertion prepared these vessels for service since the capture of York, and I think that Capt. Perry will be ready to proceed for Presque Isle about the 3d or 4th of June. The 2 brigs building at Erie have been launched

The Queen Charlotte and 3 others of the enemy's vessels came down to Fort Erie on the 26th inst. but as soon as they heard of the capture of Fort George and its dependencies, they proceeded up the Lake, I presume for Malden.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, June 8.

Mr. Lovett presented a petition from John R Williams, of Albany, praying compensation for property lost in the British brig Caledonia after her capture on Lake Ontario by the Americans.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition of Stephen Girard, and others, merchants of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, praying a remission of penalties and forfeitures incurred by them on account of the importation of certain British manufactures.—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr Fisk of Vermont,

Resolved, That the committee of foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for prohibiting trade and intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the enemies thereof, and that they report by bill or otherwise

On motion of Mr. M'Kim, *Resolved,*

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House what progress has been made in preparing a digest of the arts and manufactures of the United States, from the returns reported to him by the marshals, as directed by a joint resolution of both houses of Congress, in February, 1812.

Wednesday, June 9.

Mr. Kennedy presented the petition of Samuel Ralston, a citizen of the United States, praying a remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred by an unintentional violation of the non-importation law.—Referred.

Mr. Cheves presented the petition of Daniel Macaulay, praying a remission of penalties incurred for the importation of goods from Great-Britain, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. M'Lean offered the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows and orphans of the militia slain by the enemy, or who may hereafter be slain by them, during the present war, while in the actual service of the United States, and for whose families no provision exists by law; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire whether any provision ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons who had property taken into the service of the North Western Army under the command of Gen. Hull, and which in consequence of his surrender of the garrison at Detroit, fell into the hands of the enemy; and that they report a bill or otherwise.

The first proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Seybert suggested the propriety of making the inquiry proposed in the 2d resolution more general; and

Mr. Grosvenor moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution, and in lieu of it insert, "those persons whose property has been captured or destroyed by the enemy during the present war." He did not propose a general provision for the relief of all who should come under this description; but there were an hundred cases, perhaps, to which relief ought to be extended, as well as to the sufferers at Detroit. The committee would, by having the whole subject before them, report generally, and save the House the trouble of distinct references.

Mr. Findley said that in the revolutionary war, no provision had been made to compensate persons for property destroyed by the enemy. A distinction had always been taken in favor of property destroyed in the *public service*. The principle proposed in the amendment, which would include every vessel captured at sea, was not lightly to be gone into. He wished the resolution to lie for further consideration.—He was of opinion some further legal provision was necessary, but how far he was not prepared to say.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, of New-York, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the following bill:

A bill supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

Be it enacted, &c.—That all alien enemies resident in the United States or the territories thereof, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, may be admitted citizens of the United States, at the times and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject, *any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding*. Provided, That no alien enemies shall be admitted citizens, who shall not, with 9 months after the passage of this act, make such declaration of their intention as is required by law: And provided also, That nothing herein shall be taken or construed to interfere or prevent the "apprehension or removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy, at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien."

Mr. Burwell was in favor of confining the privilege of naturalization to *residents within the United States*. The bill was laid on the table.

Thursday, June 10.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred that part of the President's message respecting the providing a revenue, made the following

REPORT.

The committee of ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the establishment of a well digested system of internal revenue, have had the same under consideration. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing as to the necessity of providing additional revenue at a time when the general rate of expenditure has so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. With reference to the reports from the Treasury Department, and from the committee of Ways and Means, during the present and preceding years, will show that a provision for additional revenue can no longer be delayed, without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of national credit have been justly estimated. They have reviewed the system heretofore presented, and taking into consideration its having been sanctioned in its principles by a vote of the House of Representatives, have determined to recommend its adoption, with some modifications, in preference to commencing a new system at a period when neither the principles or details could receive that mature consideration on which alone they could venture to recommend its adoption. The bills heretofore reported were founded on estimates which assumed for a basis the providing a revenue sufficient to meet the expences of the peace establishment, the interest on the old debt, and on such new loans as have been or may be hereafter authorised. These several items for the year 1814, are estimated as follows:

The expences of the peace establishment at	7,000,000
The interest on the public debt	
On the old Funded	2,100,000
On 6 per cent stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of sixteen millions, which will remain unpaid in 1814	[illegible]
On 6 per cent stock of 1813	[illegible]
On Treasury Notes, which will be reimbursable in 1814, say on 5,000,000 at 5 2-5 per cent	[illegible]
On the loan for 1814—interest payable within that year	[illegible]
	11,400,000
The revenue now established being estimated to produce	5,800,000
Leaves to be provided for	5,600,000
To meet which sum the committee propose	
1 A Direct Tax of	3,000,000
Internal Duties, viz:	
Duties on stills, say	765,000
On refined sugars,	200,000
On retailers' licences	500,000
On sales at auction	50,000
On carriages	160,000
On bank notes and negotiable paper	400,000
On salt at 20 cents	400,000
Additional duty on foreign tonnage	900,000
	6,365,000
Deduct for expences of collection, assessment, and losses	700,000
Leaves	5,615,000

The committee therefore ask leave to report the following bills:

1. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes.
2. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.
3. A bill laying a duty on imported salt.
4. A bill establishing the office of Commissioner of the Revenue.
5. A bill laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.
6. A bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
7. A bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.
8. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize and of ships or vessels.
9. A bill laying duties on sugars refined within the United States.
10. A bill laying duties on Bank Notes and on notes of hand and foreign bills of exchange of certain descriptions.
11. A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.
12. A bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage.

The several bills above recited were read a first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

The United States are to be divided into the following assessment and collection districts (to each of which there is to be a principal collector of all the taxes, and a principal assessor, who is to assess the value of all lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves; the principal collectors and assessors are to appoint sub-collectors and assessors:) viz. New Hampshire 5 districts, Massachusetts 18, Vermont 6, Rhode-Island 2, Connecticut 7, New York 28, New-Jersey [illegible], Pennsylvania 23, Delaware 3, Maryland 9, Virginia 26, North Carolina 15, Ohio 7, Kentucky 10, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 6, Georgia 6, Louisiana [illegible]. The principal assessor is to divide his districts into other convenient districts—assessors to be under oath for a faithful and impartial discharge of their duties—the secretary of the Treasury to establish such regulations as he shall think proper. Lands belonging to the United or the particular States, or exempt from taxation by the laws of particular States, or which have not, before the passing the law, been assessed and taxed by the particular States, are exempted from the tax. Individuals are to exhibit lists of their lands, &c.; if they refuse, the officer of the district shall do it. If individuals shall exhibit a false or fraudulent list, they shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding $500, and not less than $100, and costs.—Twenty cents are to be imposed on imported salt weighing 56lbs. to the bushel; drawbacks allowed as in other cases. The commissioner of the revenue to be an officer in the treasury, and to superintend the collection of the direct and internal taxes, and the residue of the former direct and internal taxes, which have not been paid in, and light houses, as the former commissioner of the revenue did; also, to superintend the duties on imports and tonnage, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall think advisable; to have a salary equal to the auditor of the treasury; allowed 6 clerks, the expence of which shall not exceed $4000 per annum. The additional duty to be imposed on foreign tonnage, is to be 80 per ton; except where the cargo consists of salt.

FRENCH DECREES.

Mr. Webster rose, as he said, to call the attention of the House to a subject of considerable importance—a task which he had hoped would have fallen into the hands of some other gentleman better qualified than himself to undertake it. He then read the resolutions which will be found below. In offering these resolutions, it was not his intention, he said, to enter into any discussion or argument, or to advance any proposition whatever, on which gentlemen could adopt different views or take different sides. He would merely remark, by way of explanation, what would be remembered by all, that the subjects to which these resolutions referred, were intimately connected with the cause of the present war. The revocation of the orders in council of Great-Britain was the main point on which the war turned, and it had been demanded for the reason that the French decrees had ceased to exist. This then was the point at issue. Mr. W. remarked on what he had termed the contradictory evidence on this head,—the letter of Mr. Champagny on one hand asserting the revocation—the speech of the Emperor to the free cities on the other denying it—the decisions of the French admiralty courts on one hand and opposite decisions of the same courts on the other. The whole matter, in short, was involved in doubt.—But, on the declaration of war, and not until then, a decree appeared repealing the French decrees; a decree which if issued, had lain dormant, mere *brutum fulmen*, until after the war commenced, and then only made its appearance. In March last, it would also be recollected, the President had communicated to Congress, immediately before its adjournment, certain correspondence between our government and its Minister in France, the prominent feature of which correspondence was, that in an interview between our minister and the French secretary for foreign affairs, which took place about the 1st of May, 1812, it was stated by the latter that the decree in question had been put into the hands of our minister in France, and transmitted to the French minister in the United States, at the time at which it bore date. To shed light on this transaction, Mr. W. said it was that he moved these resolves, in the discharge of what he deemed a duty to his constituents and his country. The declaration of the French minister had a great bearing on the reputation of the country—on the reputation of those persons who in their official characters represented the dignity of the nation. To place their conduct in its proper light, he presented to the consideration of the House the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, unless the public interest should, in his opinion, forbid such communication, "when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan."

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, whether Mr. Russel, late Charge d'Affairs of the United States at the Court of France, hath ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, the late Minister of the United States at that court, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th of May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, "that the said decree of April 28th 1811, had been communicated to his (Mr. Barlow's) predecessor there," and to lay before this House any correspondence with Mr. Russel relative to that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate; and also, any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russel on that subject, which may be in possession of the Department of State.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, whether the minister of France near the United States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to lay before the House any correspondence that may have taken place with the said minister relative thereto, which the President may not think improper to be communicated.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any other information which may be in his possession and which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose relative to the said decree of the 28th of April 1811, and tending to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner the said decree was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents.

Resolved, That the President be requested, in case the fact be, that the first information of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, ever received by this government or any of its ministers or agents, was that communicated in May, 1812, by the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, and by him to his government, as mentioned in his letter to the Secretary of State, of May 12, 1812, and the accompanying papers, to inform this House whether the government of the United States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government and its minister for so long a time after its date; and, if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance, or expressed any dissatisfaction, to the government of France, at such concealment.

Mr. Grosvenor having required the Yeas and Nays on the question of proceeding now to consider the resolutions they were found to be as follows:

For consideration	132
Against it	28

The resolutions having been again read—

Mr Bibb said he was persuaded that on every proper occasion the most perfect disposition would be manifested by the House to ask for any information solicited by one of its members. It was unquestionably their right, and under certain circumstances, their duty to ask for information of the Executive in relation to public affairs; but under other circumstances it might be improper. We are therefore, said Mr. B in exercising this right, to judge of the effect any call is likely to produce on the public service. If it will not be prejudicial the call ought to be indulged; but if it might do injury, it would unquestionably be proper to refuse the call.—For myself said Mr. Bibb I am unable to determine at present, from the great extent of the resolution, whether it would be proper to make the call or not. No injury certainly could result from a day's delay. He therefore moved that the resolutions lie on the table, and be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster said he had not the least objection to this course. He was willing to give the gentleman every opportunity to examine the resolutions, under the perfect conviction that he would find that nothing was demanded which could in any way be prejudical to the public service.

The resolves were ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

Friday, June 11.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the committee of Ways and Means were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial for the establishment of a new bank in the district of Columbia, to discount at a rate of interest less than 6 per cent.—And it was committed to the district committee.

Several petitions, upon different subjects, were presented and referred, among which was one from certain manufacturers of clay pipes, in Philadelphia, praying for additional duty on that article imported—referred.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Mr. Nelson of Virginia, for making further provision for the accommodation of stenographers, reported, that it was expedient to make some further provision for their accommodation; but that, on account of the inconvenience of having them on the floor of the House, provision be made in the galleries, and that an appropriation be made out of the contingent fund of the House for that purpose—after which no stenographer shall be admitted on the floor. Mr. Macon and Mr. Wright were against the resolution, so far as respects removing the stenographers into the galleries. Messrs. Alston and Gholson in favor of it. Mr. Macon moved an amendment, that so far as relates to removing them into the galleries should be stricken out—negatived. The resolution as reported was then adopted.

A bill from the Senate, for the government of persons in certain Fisheries, was read and committed to the committee of revisal and unfinished business, (it being stated that the object was to re-enact some laws which had expired upon that subject.) Also, a bill from the Senate "to provide for the accommodation of the President of the U. States," (the object of which is, to authorise the sale of the depreciated furniture of the President's house, and the appropriation of $14,000 for the purchase of new furniture, usual upon every new Presidential election)—was read and committed to the committee of the whole house.

The house resumed the consideration of the naturalization bill, which had been reported by a committee, of the whole. Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, objected to the bill. Mr. Gaston proposed an amendment, which was agreed to, so that "the privilege should extend to those who have already signified their wish to become citizens of the United States" as well as to those who shall so signify on or before the 1st of March, 1814. Mr. Shiphard also moved an amendment, "that all naturalizations which have taken place heretofore, in consequence of any laws of the United States, shall have the same efficacy as if they had taken place at any time before the 18th June, 1812," (the time of the declaration of war)—negatived. Mr. Grosvenor then observed, that the bill (if it should be enacted) might possibly interfere with the law passed last session, which excludes British seamen from our service, moved a reference to the committee of foreign relations—carried.

Considerable other business, most of which concerns the district of Columbia, was transacted—and then the House adjourned.

By the last Mails.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, JUNE 11.

FROM NIAGARA.

Our only information is derived from an intelligent gentleman who arrived in the last western stage. He brings information from the army down to the 2d, on which day an express arrived from Gen. Winder, with advices that the enemy had made a halt at 40 mile creek, and that he was within 12 miles of them in pursuit. Gen. Lewis had gone with a competent force across the head of the lake, in boats, to Long York, in order to intercept the enemy, and cut off his retreat to Kingston. Gen. Dearborn was confined by severe indisposition.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 1.

LATEST FROM LONDON AND LISBON.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Juno Capt. Edes, 28 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we have received through the politeness of Capt. Edes, London papers to the 25d April and dates in the Lisbon papers to the 28th; from which we have made the following extracts.

LONDON, April 22.

Defeat of Beauharnois by Wittgenstein.

It is as we suspected from the contents of the last Paris Papers. Beauharnois' change of position and movement across the Saale on the 7th were the consequence of the defeat experienced from General Wittgenstein two days before. This information we have received OFFICIALLY by the Helgoland Mail this morning.

General Wittgenstein acquaints us that the Prussian General Von Borstel had been sent to surround Magdeburgh on the right bank of the Elbe. On the 2d instant, however, his force was attacked by a very superior division of the enemy, and he was obliged to fall back to Nedlit, and afterwards, on the 5th, to Gloine, on the road to Gorzke. Beauharnois, in consequence of his success conceived the project of making an attempt against Berlin. Of Wittgenstein's near approach he seems to have been ignorant, and putting himself at the head of 24000 men with 60 pieces of artillery, he marched against the Prussian Generals Von Borstel and Bulow. Wittgenstein had arranged his plan for falling with his whole force upon him. The battle took place upon the 5th and was obstinately contested, but the enemy were at length defeated, and night alone saved them from experiencing a more severe loss than they did experience. However, they lost 2000 in killed and wounded, and 27 officers and 300 were made prisoners. Gens. Grenier and Grundier were wounded. On the next morning Wittgenstein prepared to follow up his advantage, but Beauharnois had retired in the night, abandoned the defiles of Wahlitz and Alten Cluss, destroyed the bridges, and crossed the Elbe. Wittgenstein immediately threw up entrenchments at Cluss and other parts to enable Gen. Bulow to blockade Magdeburgh more closely on the right bank of the Elbe. Wittgenstein's head quarters were on the 7th, at Zerbst, midway between Dessau and Magdeburgh.

Of this battle of the 5th and the subsequent movement of Beauharnois the Moniteur gives the following account:

"On the 5th the 35th division, commanded by General Grenier, had an affair of advanced posts, upon the right bank of the Elbe, 4 leagues from Magdeburgh; four battalions of this division only were engaged.—The infantry displayed its usual intrepidity, and the enemy were repulsed.

"On the 7th the Viceroy being informed that the enemy had passed the Elbe at Dessau, sent the fifth and part of the 11th corps to support the second corps, commanded by the Duke of Belluno. The Viceroy formed a post at Stopfurt, where on the 9th his head-quarters were, and he concentrated his army upon the Saale, the 8th

the Elbe, the right leaning on the mountains of Hurtz, and his reserve at Magdeburg."

The effect of the defeat of Beauharnois has been felt in other parts. Davoust who had remained at Luneburg till the 8th, on that day evacuated it in great haste to return to Magdeburgh.

This may be considered as the first blow of the campaign—the first conflict in which the Prussians and Russians have been engaged against the French, and it has been glorious to the allies. May it be the forerunner of many more glories! The blow has been struck too in that part of Germany where every man is eager to manifest his hatred and wreak his vengeance upon the French. It cannot therefore but give to the principle of insurrection a spread and spirit in the highest degree beneficial to the great cause.

Not less cheering is the aspect of affairs in every other part of Germany.—The Saxon troops *have separated from the French*, the cavalry retiring to Torgau and the infantry to Plauen, by *order of the King of Saxony*. This is a manifestation of a change of sentiments and policy on the part of Bonaparte's hitherto most devoted vassals. The King of Saxony sees the general hatred of the French that prevails throughout Saxony, and the persons he left behind to administer the Government have addressed to him several representations on the necessity of a total change of policy and measures. It is probable we shall soon have to announce on his part a more decided step. The Emperor Alexander is gone to Dresden and probably will from thence invite his Majesty to return to his capital, accede to the wishes of his people, and participate with him and the King of Prussia in the glory of rescuing Germany from the yoke of Bonaparte.

The first division of the Swedish troops is on the Elbe. Six thousand we understand, reached Boitzenburg on the 10th or 11th, and joined the force under Gen. Dornberg. They will be followed by 25,000 more Swedes. The Crown Prince was expected at Boitzenburg on the 16th. He was to leave Carlscrona on the 28th of last month.—It is probable that in the first affair that takes place after Bonaparte joins his troops, the Crown Prince may command the army against him.

The Prussian army under General Blucher, is advancing to Erfurth in great strength.

Stettin is now closely besieged, and Wittenberg is expected to fall.

The Russian army is to be augmented to 358,000 men. Count Tolstoi, formerly Russian Ambassador at Paris, has passed Know with 100,000 men, a large part of whom are Ural Cossacks.

A Prussian Minister has been appointed to this country.

The Saxon and Bavarian Ministers have left Breslau as well as the French. The Austrian Minister remains there

When the Packet left Heligoland 30 sail of transports with troops, arms, clothing, &c. were proceeding up the Elbe.

A large body of French conscripts are said to have refused crossing the Rhine.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

This morning a mail reached town from Heligoland, by which much important information is received. Bonaparte, it is said, has declared the inhabitants of the Hanse towns outlaws.

There is a report that the Hanseatic Legion had gained another victory over the French, near Luneburgh. The siege of Stettin is commenced.

A sally is said to have been made from Glogau, which terminated in the capture of 600 of the besieged.

Two mails from Heligoland arrived yesterday, by which government, we understand, received despatches from Cuxhaven to the 11th inst. which are said to mention, that Beauharnois had taken the line of the Saale, and that his corps suffered greatly in the late action with the Prussians. It is added, that the retreat of Davoust to Magdeburgh, mentioned in the French papers, was caused by the re-crossing of the Elbe by the Russians, in great force, near Boitzeburgh.

The *Hamburg* papers contain an account of the destruction of Morand's corps at Luneburgh. It is remarkable that the commanding officer on this occasion, Gen Dornberg, is a British Major-General. In contradiction to the French papers, the number of prisoners is stated at 2300. Sir Robert Wilson arrived at Berlin, from Kalisch, on the 3d inst. The brave veteran Blucher, who had entered, and commanded at Dresden, had advanced from that city, and was to operate towards Erfurth, by which Wittenburgh was expected to fall of itself—this patriotic chief has ingratiated himself much with the Dresdeners by demanding the liberation of all Saxons confined for political opinions—the disposition of the Saxons was most favourable—the Russians were every where received with great enthusiasm, and maintained the best discipline—there were 50,000 Russian troops collected in East Prussia, and 90,000 men assembled on the borders of Russian Poland.

LONDON, APRIL 28.—The Duke of Cumberland was to have embarked on the 27th inst. for Germany. A great quantity of arms and ammunition have been sent to the German Patriots. In a sortie made by the garrison of Glogau, 180 French, and 2 pieces of cannon were taken by the Russians. The Russian General Gudowitch commands 70,000 militia, encamped part in Berdyczew, part in Zytonier. General Morand died on the 5th of April of his wounds. The Russian Grand Army of 45,000 men, and the Head-Quarters of the Emperour Alexander on the 5th of April left Kalitsch, and their cantonments for the Oder. Another body of 10,000 under the command of General Miliarodowitch also took their departure for Poland, by the same road.

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The Spanish papers indicate, that the armies were approximating each other; and were in very considerable force. The French were concentrating towards the Ebro; but were falling back in very slow time; though numerous convoys of troops, officers, baggage, and plunder, was daily setting off for France; the places of the troops being supplied by conscripts. Lord Wellington had not removed his H. Q. the 8th May; and no other important movements had been made, excepting that in which Suchet had been repulsed between Alicant and Valencia; which is corroborated by his Lordship's despatches. The main allied army under Lord W. is said to consist of 82,000 men. The French have in Leon and Old Castile about 60,000.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1813.

From the BOSTON PALLADIUM, of Yesterday.

ALBANY, JUNE 15.

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIERS.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master at Niagara, to the Post-Master in this City, dated NIAGARA, *9th of June*, 1813.

"Information just received, states, that our army at the head of the Lake have been surprised in their camp—Generals Winder and Chandler, Capt. Jones, quarter-master Vandeventer and 150 men were taken prisoners, and 4 pieces of artillery lost. The enemy were however repulsed, Gen. Vincent (their commander) killed in our camp, one gun re-taken, 60 prisoners, and a great many killed.

"4 o'clock P. M. A fleet (said to be British) is now off here. We are preparing for them."

Remarks.—There are some circumstances which go to impair an implicit confidence in the correctness of the above intelligence, though not to discredit it altogether The *surprize* by the enemy must have been effected, it at all, on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. On the 1 9 r day a firing was heard in the direction of the armies, and our light troops marched from Newark to reinforce their companions. On Thursday the same news as above, was received at Sacket's Harbour by an *express boat*; and on Friday it was contradicted by gentlemen who came direct from the army, and who arrived that day in boats.—Unfortunately our informant did not ascertain the time at which the gentlemen left Newark or the army,

Accounts from Geneva and Canandaigua corroborate the Niagara letter.

It is said Proctor was at the head of the British forces: and that the enemy rushed into the generals house, and carried them off before they could be protected.

A British squadron was seen off Sacket's harbor on Tuesday, probably the same which appeared off Niagara on Wednesday afternoon.

A firing of cannon was heard at the Harbor all day Friday, in the direction of Kingston, the cause unknown. Our squadron were all in port.

Col. BACKUS has died of the wounds he received on the 29th.

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A variety of contradictory reports respecting the Chesapeake and Shannon, continue to be received. If any facts are mingled with them, we have no clue by which to separate them from errors. Till the particulars are received in an authentic manner, no relation will secure entire confidence.

A letter from Virginia, received yesterday, mentions that thirteen sail of British vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Potomac.

Six Seamen of the crew of the Nautilus supposed to be British subjects, fighting against their own country, were sent to England for trial, and Commodore Rodgers caused 12 British prisoners to be retained as hostages. The first mentioned seamen were tried or examined in England, and 5 were released as Americans, and arrived here in the Agnes cartel. The 6th was detained for further evidence.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged.

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New-Hampshire Senator.—The Hon. JOHN GODDARD, who was lately appointed to represent the State of New-Hampshire in the U. S. Senate, has declined the appointment; and the Hon. JEREMIAH MASON, a Federal-Republican, has been appointed in his stead.

FROM CADIZ.

The ship Mentor, Capt. Cranston, arrived here on Sunday last in 42 days from Cadiz—Capt. C. politely favoured us with a file of Cadiz papers to the 1st of May, from which we have obtained the following translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal SUCHET, by Gen. Sir JOHN MURRAY.

[TRANSLATION.]

From the Valencia Gazette Extraordinary, of the 15th April.

The Commander in chief has received from his Excellency the Commander in chief of the second army, from his head-quarters at Petrel, the following letter.

"The enemy, with a force double in number, attacked on the 11th inst. the division of Brigadier Don Fernando Miyares, which occupied Yecla, and obtained some advantages, notwithstanding the bravery with which our troops defended themselves. The same day Marshal Suchet, with the rest of his army, presented himself in front of Villena, and in the evening took possession of the place, and immediately attacked the Castle, where the battalions of Velez Malaga were stationed. On the 12th at day break, he had re-united the division of Arizpe, which had returned from Yecla, and when part of the allied army prevented him from marching upon Villena, with a view of saving Velez Malaga, Suchet moved his whole force to attack Biar.—At 3 P. M. he presented himself to draw out the English, and as Gen. Murray had resolved not to defend that position, he withdrew his troops, who defended themselves till night terminated the contest.

The enemy was not satisfied with this; but as soon as he observed that the allied army had concentrated itself at Castalla, he advanced his army, and yesterday at noon, after having drawn out all his cavalry, he sent forward a body of 2000 infantry, with a view of forcing the left of our line, which covered the vanguard of the division of Gen. Withingham, but those troops, and the English who encountered them at the same point, received this attack with the greatest serenity, at the point of the bayonet, and then the Allies charged the French columns, and dispersed them, killing, wounding and making prisoners, the miserable slaves who compose them.

Suchet, having seen the result of his first attempt, resolved to alter his plan if his line should be vigorously attacked; and so he reduced his operations to making various movements, and putting himself on the retreat. Gen. Murray, in his turn, brought up nine battalions, 800 horse, and 10 pieces of cannon, which made terrible destruction in the enemy's columns, which continued their retrograde march, beaten and fatigued. The allied army pursued them, and I expect we shall obtain still greater advantages. In the mean time, I have great pleasure in communicating to your Excellency the result of the operations of the armies for the last three days, that you make them public in that city and province.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

XAVIER ELIO.

To Gen. Don Vincente Maria Patino.

Head-Quarters, Petrel, April 15, 1813."

N. B.—You may rest assured, that the enemy have lost more than 3000 men, in horse and foot."

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Another account in the Cadiz papers say, that Suchet had 18,000 men in the above action—that he lost 5,000—that no prisoners were taken, as no quarters were given—The Allies lost about 900 men killed and wounded, among whom were several officers.

Various articles in the Cadiz papers from Madrid and its vicinity, say, that the French were on the retreat from that city; all their infantry had left it, leaving there only a small body of cavalry to keep possession of the city and that it would be totally evacuated by the 22d or 23d of April.

The Cadiz papers say, that the defeat of Suchet will entirely free the provinces of Valencia and Murcia from the French.

A treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Spanish Regency and Sweden

General Ballesteros was expected at Cadiz, for trial—for refusing to recognize the orders of Lord Wellington as commander in-chief.

Capt. Cranston informs, that an expedition with 15,000 Spanish troops, destined for South-America, under convoy of two 74's and 2 frigates, were ready for sea at Cadiz. A number of American ships at Cadiz, had been purchased as transports for the expedition.

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Liverpool Packet Taken.—The Nova-Scotia privateer sch'r Liverpool-Packet, Capt. Bars, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. a prize to the privateer Thomas, of 11 guns, Capt. Shaw, of that port. She was captured the 9th inst. off Cape Sables, after a chase of 5 hours, without resistance She had been out 7 days from Halifax; had not captured any thing, and was bound on a cruise on the New-England coast. She mounts 5 guns, is about 60 tons, and has a crew of 35 men, officers and all. The capture of this mischievous cruizer excited great joy at Portsmouth, and she was welcomed by a salute, and the cheers of the citizens.

—

The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Rhode-Island, are now sitting in this town.—At the opening of the Court, on Tuesday morning, His Honor JUDGE STORY, addressed the Grand Jury in a very learned and instructive charge, in which the duties and importance of their office were clearly pointed out, and the great necessity of a strict observance of the criminal code strongly enforced.

A number of important causes have been decided.

The British property on board the American ship Euphrates, from Liverpool, sent into this port, in September last, by the privateer Rossie; and the British property on board the American ship Frances, from Liverpool, sent into Bristol by the privateer Yankee, was adjudged to the captors, against the claims of the consignees and of the United States. Appeals from the decrees have been taken in the most important claims, and by the United States. The British property on board of both ships, is, we understand, estimated at about $400,000.

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We understand that an excellent address on the subject of the present unhappy war, has been prepared by the Society of Friends in New-England, at their annual meeting, held in this town the present week, and is to be laid before the President of the United States, and both Houses of Congress.—Considering the great respectability of this Society, we hope this address will have some effect in inclining the hearts of our rulers to peace.

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Massachusetts Legislature.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, having completed the business of the session, was on the 16th inst. adjourned to the second Wednesday of January next. A resolution providing for the defence of the State, and appropriating $100,000 therefor, passed both houses. A remonstrance to the Congress of the U. S. against the present ruinous war, was adopted, by a very large majority, and ordered to be forwarded. We shall endeavor to give this important and interesting State Paper a place in the next Mercury.

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Nothing of importance had occurred at New-London as late as Thursday last.—Commodore Decatur's Squadron have passed the bar at Gale's Ferry, (5 or 6 miles above the town,) and are in a situation to destroy any maritime force that may be sent against them.—2000 militia, besides the regular troops, guard the port.—The British force off the harbor consists of two 74 gun ships, and two frigates; these with their numerous barges intercept almost every vessel that attempts to pass the sound. During the last week the barges cut out of Saybrook, six coasting vessels, three of which they burnt. In consequence of the patriotic and spirited conduct of the Governor and militia of Connecticut, it was reported, that the British commander had expressed a determination to cut up the coasting trade to and from New-York, root and branch.

Some boats from the Valiant, with a flag, under a Lt. M'Donald, landed at the former residence of Gov. Griswold, asked for, and obtained refreshment, and retired with perfect decorum. The enemy have also demanded and received supplies from Gardner's and Fisher's islands, which they pay for at their own price.

Died,

At Portsmouth, (on this Island) on the 10th inst. Mr. *AARON CHACE*, in the 80th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

June 19, 1813

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, ship Mentor, Cranston, of New-York, 42 days from Cadiz; having experienced light winds and calms for the last 20 days.—Sailed in co. with ships Lady Gallatin, Swaine, of New-York, for this port, and Union, Post, for Boston.—The ship New-Jersey, of Philadelphia, sailed for this port on the 24th of April. Left at Cadiz, May 1st, ships Atlas, Andrew, Jane, Caledonia, St. Croix Packet, Eliza, Gleanor, and brig Com Barry, all of Philadelphia, and were all to take clearances for this port; ship Laura, Lovett, of New-York, not discharged; William, Davis, and Roxana, Blake, of Boston, just arrived; ship Susan, Hopkins, for this port in 10 days, and Factor, Hamilton, in 4 days.

Same day, Ship Alfred, of New-York, 26 days from New-Orleans, bound to Lisbon, with a cargo of sugar, cotton and lead.—Spoke nothing on the passage.

No British ships have been seen from this town for a week past.

The Sloop Juliet, Southworth, from Matanzies for this port, with a cargo of molasses, &c. was captured by the British sch'r Pax, and carried into Halifax on the 27th of May.

The U. S. frigate President, was spoken in lat. 36, 20, long. 54, on the 14th ult.

Spanish Nature Displayed.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale at their Book and Stationary Store,

(Price $6 in two handsome octavo volumes)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By *Don Manuel de Torres*, and *L. Vargas*, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodical Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of vessels, in particular this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months]

June 19, 1813.

15,000 dols.

PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY

WILL commence drawing in Boston this month Among the prizes are the following, viz.—

1 of 15,000 Dollars—4 of 1000—8 of 500—10 of 200—60 of 100, &c. &c.—*NO DEDUCTION*—Price of Tickets 5 Dollars 50 cents.

Orders received for the above Tickets at the Office of ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Newport, June 18

Cincinnati.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the *Rhode-Island State Society of Cincinnati*, will be be holden at NEWPORT, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July next. A general and punctual attendance of the Members is requested at the State-House at 9 o'clock A M

Members of other State Societies, who may be then in Newport or the vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Standing Committee,

SAMUEL SNOW, *Sec'ry.*

June 11, 1813.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the ninth Article of their Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual DIVIDEND will be declared and paid at this BANK on Thursday, the 1st day of July next, to such persons as shall appear by the books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein on the 24th day of this inst. June, and according to the stock standing in their names on said books on said day.

By order of the President & Directors,

W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 19, 1813.

FOR SALE, BY

Rhodes & Cahoone,

12 Casks Iron WIRE, assorted, No's 12 to 31.

2 Cases Sattin RIBBONS.

3 Tons best German STEEL.

Newport, June 18.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DANIEL SIPDMAN, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims, to either of us within the time aforesaid.

JEREMIAH N. POTTER } *Com'rs*
BENJAMIN HAZARD, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS B. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, May 9.

Poetry.

From the LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

THE GOLDFINCHES' NEST.

MY Corydon brought me a Goldfinches' nest—
With joy I accepted the treasure:
In a cage in my chamber the younglings I placed,
I fed them, their prison with groundsel I graced,
And watch'd my young inmates with pleasure.

But, oh! when by instinct and tenderness led,
The parent discovered her young,
'Tis inhuman indeed to detain them, I said,
And the pleasure I took in my present was fled,
While o'er their confinement she hung.

In an elm, whose embowering branches entwined,
To the parent her nestlings I gave;
To shield from intruders, the thickets combined,
'Twas approved by my Corydon's generous mind,
For compassion resides with the brave.

Together each morning we watch'd them with care,
And soon saw them mount on the wing;
The shades which have shelter'd them still remain dear,
And still the sweet warblers, fluttering near,
Round our lowly thatched cottage will sing.

Newport Insurance Company.

A SECOND Dividend of the capital Stock of said Company, will be declared, and payable on MONDAY, May 24th inst. and on each succeeding day, during Bank hours, until paid, to such persons as are Stockholders on the Books of said Company, or to their legal representatives.

CHRIS'R FOWLER,
JOHN L. BOSS,
JONATHAN BOWEN, } *Committee.*

Newport, May 13, 1813.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin extra long white kid gloves, habit white kid and beaver do.; Lutestrings well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS

Newport, Nov 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers suffer considerable injury every season from persons travelling over their fields and fences in all directions—particularly from those who carry guns and dogs, by which practice their Cows and other flock are frightened and driven about the fields, the grass, &c trod down, and the walls and fences damaged.—As they have not always an opportunity of personally informing those who thus trespass upon them of the injury they do them no doubt unintentionally, and without thought, they therefore take this method of earnestly requesting that the practice they complain of may be discontinued and that no person will in future travel across their Lots, on any pretence whatever.

JOHN EASTON, C. TABER, S. VERNON, BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD, S. T. NORTHAM, A. CLARKE, EDWARD SIMMONS, STEPHEN AHOONE, THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 15

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious [illegible] at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, [illegible] on Thames-street, where [illegible] travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and [illegible] prompt and [illegible] encouragement.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds.
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden SEEDS, of almost every kind in common use, may be purchased of the Subscriber, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148 Thames-street, Newport.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. for sale at the above Store as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR

Newport, March 3.

Wilkins Updike,

INFORMS the public, that he has opened an Office at LITTLE-REST, South-Kingstown, where he intends practising the law.—All those who may please to entrust business to his charge in the line of his profession, may rely on promptness and fidelity.

May 10, 1813.

FOR SALE, or RENT,

THE House, out houses and garden Lot, lately occupied by Col. *James Perry*, adjoining the estate of C. C. Hoskins, in Bridge-street—the Garden is furnished with a variety of fruit trees, shrubs, &c.—*Also*, The Gratton House and Lot, adjoining said lot on the north.—Enquire of JOHN L. BOSS, jun. or

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, April 3.

FURNITURE.

A VARIETY of fashionable Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Looking Glasses, mahogany post Bedsteads, sett dining Tables, card Tables, tea and dining setts China, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, and kitchen utensils.—Apply to

JOHN H. WHEELWRIGHT.

Newport, March 26

Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.		
Superfine	do.	Castors.
Common	do.	Do
Patent elastic silk		Hats.
Plated and Wool		Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 6.

TO LET,

A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Wickford, with 10 Acres of Land, barn, shed, and a good well of water.—For further particulars, apply to D. E. UPDIKE, in Wickford, or to

OLIVER SPINK.

North-Kingstown, May 5.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE.

On the most reasonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and NewYork Flour of the first quality, Molasses by the gallon, coarse and blown Salt by the bushel, Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also [illegible] Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia [illegible] by the hundred [illegible] by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity, Wheat Bran by the bushel, Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-Clay; suitable for Ovens

Newport, April 2.

Melish's Travels.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

TRAVELS in the United States of America, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1809, 1810 and 1811; including an account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great-Britain, Ireland, and Upper Canada.—Illustrated by Eight Maps.—By JOHN MELISH.

☞ *Subscribers in Newport are requested to call for their Books.*

March 5, 1813.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTON
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
50 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, Dec. 19.

Newport Shoe Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 *Thames-Street.—Kept by*

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patonage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foeman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

NOTICE.

AT the Annual general Meeting of the Members of the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, holden at Washington Hall on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1813—*It was Voted*, That the Board of Directors be, and they hereby are directed not to make Insurance, in future, on any House or building that is occupied or used for the purpose of a Manufactory of any description, (Dwelling-houses that may have Looms excepted) that may be considered by them more hazardous than Dwelling-Houses generally are.

Published by order of the Board of Directors,

WM. LARNED, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, March 22, 1813.

HAY FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of excellent second growth HAY, may be had by applying to

NATHAN B. HAMMETT

Newport, April 23.

Cranston & Shaw.

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate
194 bales Cassia
16 do [illegible]otton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 5.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia CORN.
189 do alivant Peas
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do. Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks
13 M. Shingles.

Newport, April 23.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. [illegible] *Fearinge* in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport Sept. 3.

NOTICE.

ROBERT SHERMAN is authorised to settle the business of *Sherman, Almy & Sherman.*—All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to him, and those to whom the firm are indebted, will call on him for payment.—The business will be continued by *Robert Sherman*, at the old stand in Market square

ROBERT SHERMAN,
CHRISTOPHER ALMY,
ISAAC SHERMAN, jun

Newport, 15th.do. 5th mo. 1813.

TO LET,

ONE half of a large two-story Dwelling-House, together with one-half of a stable and garden, and the whole of a small store adjoining said Dwelling-House, situate in the village of Assonet, in the town of Freetown, (Mass.)—For terms apply to *Bowen, Ennis & Co.* in Newport, or to *James L. Valentine*, at said Freetown.

Freetown, May 14.

WOOD LAND.

FOR SALE. Two Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land in the town of Troy about 5 miles from Fall River landing mostly of a fine growth of young wood, a small part grass or tillage land, with a small House upon it.—It may be seen by applying to Mr *Isaiah Borden*, near the premises.

ALSO, Also one-third of a tract of about 1000 Acres of undivided land, in Plymouth Woods, (so called) near Sandwich, well wooded, which mostly pitch pine, and within from 2 to 4 miles of a landing either in Barnstable or Buzzard's bay.

ALSO A small FARM in Thetford, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 5 Acres, with a large two-story House, store, barn, &c almost new, and a very good situation for a Tavern and store

ALSO 1500 Acres of new Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, in the town of Bowdwin District of Maine, only 30 miles north of Portland, and on Saco River a very good situation for getting lumber

ALSO 1000 Acres of Land in Thornton New Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimac River, and 300 Acres in Nav[illegible] Vermont

The above Lands will be sold very reasonably a part of it being sold to settle the estate of the late Hon. BENJAMIN BOURNE.—Apply to

ABEL JONES, *Adm'r.*

Bristol, March 25, 1813

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Dr JONATHAN EASTON late of Newport deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims to either of us within the time aforesaid.

WILLIAM ENNIS,
EDWARD THURSTON } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PELEG T EASTON,
JONATHAN EASTON, } *Adm'rs*

Newport, May 14.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Have just received and for Sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. *NATHANIEL GREENE* of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms in Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and topography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time, containing whatever is worthy of record, as discoveries, inventions, &c &c—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman*

May 22, 1813

George Wanton,

Has just received and for Sale,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind, all of which will be sold by the dozen or single as low as can be purchased from the publishers:—Among which are Webster's Spelling Books; Mavor's and Murray's do; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d [illegible] Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic, American Preceptor, Morse's and Dwight's Geography; Columbian Orator [illegible] ments, Murray's English Reader and [illegible] abridged and large Grammars, Walker and Perry's Dictionaries.

Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper, and a few Reams low-priced No 2 [illegible] best English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's, Rhode Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the gross, dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum books with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates, Prayer Books, [illegible] pocket edition, and others with plates bound Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS of every description and price, [illegible] and common brims, made in the best manner and which will not crack or fade

Just received from the Boston Factory, Men's superfine fashionable beavers, [illegible] or and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats, [illegible] dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

Newport Dec 4, 1813

Scheme of the First Class of the Second Baptist Society Lottery in Providence.

1	Prize of D. 1200	is 1200	
1	500	500	
1	300	300	
3	100	300	in Tickets of
10	50	500	(2d class.
15	30	450	
25	20	500	in Tickets do
30	15	450	
80	10	800	in Tickets do
200	8	1600	
720	5	3600	in Tickets do
1086 Prizes		10200	
1914 Blanks		1600 dolls. for the Lottery	
		11800	3000 Tickets
Last drawn blank		200	at 4 dollars each are
		12000	12000 dollars

No deduction! and not two Blanks to a Prize!

The above excellent Lottery is for the purpose of paying for the Meeting House of the said Society, and it is presumed will meet the liberal support of those who are disposed to build up the walls of Zion

The drawing of this Class will commence in May next in the town of Providence. Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of C. SHAW, who sells the High Prizes. Whole Tickets, 4 dolls.—Quarters D. 1

Newport, March 27.